JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2982.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1787.

Juſt Publiſhed. Price 2ſ6.
Stitched in blue paper,
By T. SEDDON,
BOOKSELLER, in MARKET-STREET;
The *Triumphs of Temper,*
A POEM, in Six Cantos.
By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.*

The Critical Reviewers ſpeak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expreſſive ſtile, adorned with glowing imagery and deſcription.---- Mr. Hayley's leaſt merit is, that of being the beſt Poet of his age."

July 14, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
By Cadwalader and David Evans,
At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ninth door above Market-ſtreet.

MADEIRA,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Fayal,
Vin d'Grave,
Malaga, and
Caſſado
} Wines, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

Port and Claret of a ſuperior quality, in pipes, quarter caſks and bottles.

Alſo, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in caſes, &c, &c. 6w

To be SOLD by Public Sale,
On Saturday, the 4th of Auguſt next, if not ſold before by private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate in Tredyffrin township, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres, whereon is a large Stone Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, alſo a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring of excellent lime-ſtone water. There are on the premiſes a large quantity of good meadow, watered by a ſtream ſufficient for water works, a large young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes. The arrable land is very fertile, and may eaſily be manured, as there is a lime kiln, lime-ſtone and ſufficient timber on the premiſes. The above plantation being late the property of Lewis Gronow, deceaſed. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Eſquire, or JOSEPH WALKER, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, at Warwick furnace.

July 9, 1787. THOMAS BULL.

N. B. The ſale to begin at two o'clock ſaid day.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of William Pearce, deceaſed, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be expoſed at Public Sale on the 15th day of Auguſt, (if not ſold before at private ſale) on the Premiſes.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land,
adjoining, ſuppoſed to contain 326 acres, ſituate on Langford's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Cheſter Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Eſquire in Cheſter Town, or the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Adminiſtrtor.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th day of July, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Crown-ſtreet (called Pennington's alley) between Vine and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Crown-ſtreet 15 feet, and in length 57 feet; bounded northward with George Epple's ground, eaſtward with ground of Ann Coates, ſouthward by John Graff's lot, and weſtward with Crown-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2l. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John Cart, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th of July, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Frame Meſſuage and Frame Shop, (unfiniſhed) and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Wood-ſtreet (at the diſtance of about 196 feet from the corner of Third-ſtreet, continued between Vine and Callow-Hill-ſtreets) in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid ſaid ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded eaſtward by Ann-Street, weſtward by ground of William Lardner, northward by ground of ------- Penn, Eſquire, and ſouthward by ſaid Wood-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of 51 Spaniſh milled dollars and one third of a dollar per annum. Taken in execution as the property of Anthony Vanderſlice, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas; to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the ſquare between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; bounded on the north by Pine-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of Monſieur Saſportaes, on the ſouth by ground of Mark Wilcox and others, and on the weſt by Sixth-ſtreet; containing in front on Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid 141 feet, and in length or depth along Pine-ſtreet 259 feet. Taken in execution as the property of John Flahaven, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

STOPPED this morning, from two ſuſpected perſons, a yellow Silk Veſt, a ſtriped Velvet ditto, one pair of Fuſtian Breeches, a ſtriped Cotton Veſt and Breeches, with white buttons, four pair of Stockings, one pair of Woollen Gloves, one Stock and Stock buckle, a Broath, one Hat, and a Wallet. Whoever may own the ſame, on application to JOHN M'GARVEY, at Lebanon, proving their property, and paying charges, may have their goods again. ¶ July 16.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

This Day is publiſhed, price 1ſ6.
And ſold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-ſtreet,
AN ORATION,
Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by
JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;
To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,
Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.

BOOKS bought, ſold or exchanged.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)
A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, north-weſt of the River Ohio.

BE it Ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſaid territory, for the purpoſes of temporary government, be one diſtrict, ſubject, however, to be divided into two diſtricts, as future circumſtances may, in the opinion of Congreſs, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the eſtates of both reſident and non-reſident proprietors in the ſaid territory, dying inteſtate, ſhall deſcend to and be diſtributed among their children, and the deſcendants of a deceaſed child or grandchild to take the ſhare of their deceaſed parent in equal parts among them; and where there ſhall be no children or deſcendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate, ſhall have in equal parts among them their deceaſed parents ſhare; and there ſhall in no caſe be a diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; ſaving in all caſes to the widow of the inteſtate, her third part of the real eſtate for life, and one third part of the perſonal eſtate; and this law relative to deſcents and dower ſhall remain in full force until altered by the legiſlature of the diſtrict.—And until the governor and judges ſhall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, eſtates in the ſaid territory may be deviſed or bequeathed by wills in writing, ſigned and ſealed by him or her in whom the eſtate may be (being of full age) and atteſted by three witneſſes; and real eſtates may be conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, of bargain and ſale, ſigned, ſealed and delivered by the perſon, being of full age, in whom the eſtate may be, and atteſted by two witneſſes, provided ſuch wills be duly proved, and ſuch conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magiſtrates, courts, and regiſters ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe; and perſonal property may be transferred by delivery, ſaving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other ſettlers of the Kaſkaſkies, Saint Vincent's and the neighbouring villages, who have hertofore profeſſed themſelves citizens of Virginia, their laws and cuſtoms now in force among them, relative to the deſcent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a governor, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs: he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict and have a freehold eſtate therein, in one thouſand acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office.

There ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a ſecretary, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for four years, unleſs ſooner revoked, he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office; it ſhall be his duty to keep and preſerve the acts and laws paſſed by the legiſlature, and the public records of the diſtrict, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and tranſmit authentic copies of ſuch acts and proceedings, every ſix months, to the ſecretary of Congreſs: There ſhall alſo be appointed a court, to conſiſt of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who ſhall have a common law juriſdiction, and reſide in the diſtrict, and have each therein a freehold eſtate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of their offices; and their commiſſions ſhall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, ſhall adopt and publiſh in the diſtrict, ſuch laws of the original ſtates, criminal and civil, as may be neceſſary, and beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of the diſtrict, and report them to Congreſs, from time to time, which laws ſhall be in force in the diſtrict until the organization of the general aſſembly therein, unleſs diſapproved of by Congreſs; but afterwards the legiſlature ſhall have authority to alter them as they ſhall think fit.

The governor for the time being ſhall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commiſſion all officers in the ſame, below the rank of general officers; all general officers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by Congreſs.

Previous to the organization of the general aſſembly, the governor ſhall appoint ſuch magiſtrates and other civil officers, in each county or townſhip, as he ſhall find neceſſary for the preſervation of the peace and good order in the ſame; after the general aſſembly ſhall be organized, the powers and duties of magiſtrates and other civil officers ſhall be regulated and defined by the ſaid aſſembly; but all magiſtrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwiſe directed, ſhall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made ſhall have force in all parts of the diſtrict, and for the execution of proceſs, criminal and civil, the governor ſhall make proper diviſions thereof, and he ſhall proceed from time to time, as circumſtances may require, to lay out the parts of the diſtrict in which the Indian titles ſhall have been extinguiſhed, into counties and townſhips, ſubject, however, to ſuch alterations as may hereafter be made by the legiſlature.

So ſoon as there ſhall be five thouſand free male inhabitants of full age in the diſtrict, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they ſhall receive authority, with time and place, to elect repreſentatives from their counties or townſhips to repreſent them in the general aſſembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there ſhall be one repreſentative, and ſoon progreſſively with the number of free male inhabitants, ſhall the right of repreſentation increaſe, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of repreſentatives ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature; provided that no perſon be eligible or qualified to act as a repreſentative, unleſs he ſhall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a reſident in the diſtrict, or unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the diſtrict three years, and in either caſe ſhall likewiſe hold in his own right, in fee ſimple, two hundred acres of land within the ſame: Provided alſo, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the diſtrict, having been a citizen of one of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict, or the like freehold and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, ſhall be neceſſary to qualify a man as an elector of a repreſentative.

The repreſentatives thus elected ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of a repreſentative, or removal from office, the governor ſhall iſſue a writ to the county or townſhip for which he was a member, to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve for the reſidue of the term.

The general aſſembly or legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the governor, legiſlative council and a houſe of repreſentatives. The legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council ſhall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As ſoon as repreſentatives ſhall be elected, the governor ſhall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they ſhall nominate ten perſons, reſidents in the diſtrict, and each poſſeſſed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congreſs, five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as aforeſaid; and whenever a vacancy ſhall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall nominate two perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congreſs, one of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion for the reſidue of the term; and every five years, four months at leaſt before the expiration of the time of ſervice of the members of council, the ſaid houſe ſhall nominate ten perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, and return their names to Congreſs, five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as members of the council five years, unleſs ſooner removed. And the governor, legiſlative council and houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall have authority to make laws in all caſes for the good government of the diſtrict, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance eſtabliſhed and declared. And all bills having paſſed by a majority in the houſe, and by a majority in the council, ſhall be referred to the governor for his aſſent; but no bill or legiſlative act whatever ſhall be of any force without his aſſent. The governor ſhall have power to convene, prorogue and diſſolve the general aſſembly, when in his opinion it ſhall be expedient.

The governors, judges, legiſlative council, ſecretaries, and ſuch other officers as Congreſs ſhall appoint in the diſtrict, ſhall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office, the governor before the preſident of Congreſs, and all other officers before the governor. As ſoon as a legiſlature ſhall be formed in the diſtrict, the council and houſe, aſſembled in one room, ſhall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congreſs, who ſhall have a ſeat in Congreſs, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the baſis whereon theſe republics, their laws and conſtitutions, are erected; to fix and eſtabliſh thoſe principles as the baſis of all laws, conſtitutions and governments, which for ever hereafter ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory; to provide alſo for

the eſtabliſhments of ſtates, and permanent government therein, and for their admiſſion to ſhare in the fœderal councils on an equal footing with the original ſtates, at as early periods as may be conſiſtent with the general intereſt:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the following articles ſhall be conſidered as articles of compact between the original ſtates and the people and ſtates in ſaid territory, and forever remain unalterable, unleſs by common conſent, to wit:

Article 1ſt. No perſon, demeaning himſelf in a peaceable and orderly manner, ſhall ever be moleſted on account of the mode of his worſhip or religious ſentiments in ſaid territory.

Article 2d. The inhabitants of ſaid territory ſhall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate repreſentation of the people in the legiſlature, and of judicial proceedings according to the courſe of the common law; all perſons ſhall be bailable, unleſs for capital offences, where the proof ſhall be evident or the preſumption great: All fines ſhall be moderate, and no cruel nor unuſual puniſhments ſhall be inflicted; no man ſhall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or of the law of the land; and ſhould the public exigences make it neceſſary for the common preſervation to take any perſon's property, or to demand his particular ſervices, full compenſation ſhall be made for the ſame; and in the juſt preſervation of rights and property it is underſtood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the ſaid territory, that ſhall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud previouſly formed.

Article 3d. Religion, morality and knowledge being neceſſary to good government and the happineſs of mankind, ſchools and the means of education ſhall for ever be encouraged; the utmoſt good faith ſhall always be obſerved towards the Indians; their lands and property ſhall never be taken from them without their conſent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never ſhall be invaded or diſturbed, unleſs in juſt and lawful wars authoriſed by Congreſs; but laws founded in juſtice and humanity ſhall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preſerving peace and friendſhip with them.

Article 4th. The ſaid territory, and the ſtates which may be formed therein, ſhall for ever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, ſubject to the articles of conſederation, and to ſuch alterations therein as ſhall be conſtitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and ſettlers in ſaid territory ſhall be ſubject to pay a part of the fœderal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportionable part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congreſs, according to the ſame common rule and meaſure by which apportionments thereof ſhall be made on the other ſtates; and the taxes for paying their proportion ſhall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legiſlatures of the diſtrict or diſtricts or new ſtates, as in the original ſtates, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. The legiſlatures of thoſe diſtricts or new ſtates ſhall never interfere with the primary diſpoſal of the ſoil by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, nor with any regulations Congreſs may find neceſſary for ſecuring the title in ſuch ſoil to the bona fide purchaſers. No tax ſhall be impoſed on lands the property of the United States; and in no caſe ſhall non-reſident proprietors be taxed higher than reſidents. The navigable waters leading into the Miſſiſippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the ſame, ſhall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the ſaid territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and thoſe of any other ſtates that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impoſt or duty therefor.

Article 5th. There ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory, not leſs than three nor more than five ſtates; and the boundaries of the ſtates, as ſoon as Virginia ſhall alter her act of ceſſion and conſent to the ſame, ſhall become fixed and eſtabliſhed as follows, to wit. The weſtern ſtate in the ſaid territory ſhall be bounded by the Miſſiſippi, the Ohio and Wabaſh rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabaſh and Poſt Vincent's due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the ſaid territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Miſſiſippi. The middle ſtate ſhall be bounded by the ſaid direct line, the Wabaſh, from Poſt Vincent's to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the ſaid territorial line, and by the ſaid territorial line. The eaſtern ſtate ſhall be bounded by the laſt mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennſylvania and the ſaid territorial line: Provided however, and it is further underſtood and declared, that the boundaries of theſe three ſtates ſhall be ſubject ſo far to be altered, that if Congreſs ſhall hereafter find it expedient, they ſhall have authority to form one or two ſtates in that part of the ſaid territory which lies north of an eaſt and weſt line drawn thro' the ſoutherly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; and whenever any of the ſaid ſtates ſhall have ſixty thouſand free inhabitants therein, ſuch ſtate ſhall be admitted by its delegates into the Congreſs of the United States, on an equal footing with the original ſtates in all reſpects whatever, and ſhall be at liberty to form a permanent conſtitution and ſtate government: Provided the conſtitution and government ſo to be formed ſhall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in theſe articles; and ſo far as it can be conſiſtent with the general intereſt of the confederacy, ſuch admiſſion ſhall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a leſs number of free inhabitants in the ſtate than ſixty thouſand.

Article 6th. There ſhall be neither ſlavery nor involuntary ſervitude in the ſaid territory, otherwiſe than in the puniſhment of crimes whereof the party ſhall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any perſon eſcaping into the ſame, from whom labour or ſervitude is lawfully claimed in any of the original ſtates, ſuch fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the perſon claiming his or her labour or ſervice as aforeſaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the reſolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the ſubject of this ordinance, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their ſovereignty and independence the twelfth.

U T R E C H T, May 3.

WE learn that a few days ſince a number of expreſſes, 17, according to report, were ſent from Nimeuguen to all the regiments in the provinces of Guelderland and Utrecht, ordering them to be in readineſs for marching upon the ſhorteſt notice, and that the inhabitants are directed to have their houſes ready for the removal of ordnance, &c. We can aſcribe theſe events to no other cauſe than a deſign to attack either the city of Utrecht, or that of Wyk; but a project of this kind is not likely to be attended with any ſucceſs, ſince the inhabitants have taken the moſt effectual precautions againſt a ſurprize.

May 10. Notwithſtanding all the promiſes of not ſending any more troops into the province, we yeſterday received accounts that the battalions of Van Efferen and Munſter were upon the march this way, upon which the council was ſummoned, when they were formally made acquainted that quarters had been ordered for four companies of the regiment of Van Efferen, two of which were to be quartered at Jutphaas, one at Meeren, and one at Harmelen, and other places, in ſuch a manner as to cut off all communication between this city and Holland. The council gave it as their opinion, that no troops ought to be quartered upon the diſtrict of this city without the permiſſion of the council; and as they perceived it was the poſſeſſion of the Sluys (by which all Holland could be laid under water) which was aimed at, they determined to ſend a corps of volunteers to that ſpot; upon which 1000 immediately offered their ſervices, but it was determined to ſend only a corps of 250 men, and 50 riflemen, with three pieces of cannon, under command of M. d'Averhoult, with orders to deſire the commander of the troops to quit the territory of this city, or in caſe of refuſal to repel force by force. Accordingly being arrived at the place, M. d'Averhoult ſent an officer for the abovementioned purpoſe, who received a very uncivil anſwer, and immediately returned; but was ſcarcely got half way back before orders were given to the troops to fire, by which M. Viſcher, commander of the riflemen, was killed. This bloody ſignal was ſufficient for the Burghers, who immediately fell upon the troops with uncommon bravery, and the action became general. M. d'Averhoult perceiving that the number of the enemy was greater than he had intelligence of, retreated as far as Jutphaas, where poſting himſelf advantageouſly, he continued the action, and obtained a compleat victory, having ſent, as a proof of it, ſome waggons loaded with arms, baggage, priſoners, the military cheſt, colours, and other trophies, to this city. This has greatly animated our Burghers, who were very anxious, and continually perplexed with various unfavourable accounts, till the waggons came up to the gates of the city. However, every peaceful man muſt lament that the flame of civil war has burſt forth; God only knows where it may end, and what will be the conſequences. The number of killed and wounded are not yet known.

May 13. The following is a liſt of our killed, and ſome of our wounded in the late action:---M. Cornelius Viſcher, Adjutant to M. d'Averhoult, killed on the firſt diſcharge; and B. Vlander Vleck, of the artillery, killed a ſhort time after. The wounded are, Van Schuppen, a bombardeer, who had his arm broken, and a bullet lodged in his breaſt. He continues in great danger at a houſe near the place of battle. Jacobus Eyſſelenberg, ſon of the city crier, a child of 12 years old, while ſupplying a cannon, was ſhot in the belly; and upon his return to the city at two o'clock in the morning, he aſcended an elevated ſpot, and exclaimed, "I am not yet dead, and am ſtill a patriot!"

In the late rencontre we took 27 priſoners, according to whoſe report about 100 men on their ſide were killed; and of the burgeſſes of this place ſeven are killed, and about 25 or 30 wounded. Among the booty obtained by the victors, are 30 officers cheſts, 260 muſkets, a great quantity of ammunition, &c. &c. together with the military cheſt, containing 40,000 florins.

Upon the arrival of the fugitives from the regiment of Van Efferen, at Viane, they were diſarmed, and detained priſoners of war.

May 16. The day before yeſterday a party of huſſars and about 40 or 45 of the chaſſeurs of Salm, had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with a detachment of cavalry from the regiment of Thuyl, when victory again declared in favor of the defenders of their country. The enemy fled after loſing ſeven or eight men, of whom two being dead and one mortally wounded, were brought to this city with ſixteen priſoners. A huſſar had his horſe killed under him; but the ſoldier who performed that exploit paid dear for his victory; for the diſmounted huſſar attacked his enemy ſword in hand, and having brought him from his horſe, mounted the animal, and joined his comrades in continuing the battle.

On the 14th, at 5 o'clock in the morning 20 huſſars and 20 jagers went out under the Comte de Witgenſtein, a relation to the Rhyngrave, and on the road to Zeiſt met a party of the regiment of Thuyl, when a ſkirmiſh enſued, which terminated in favor of the huſſars. However, as the Comte perceived a large detachment on the way to cut off his retreat back to the town, he thought proper to retire to an advantageous poſt, where he waited for the enemy, and in a ſecond action killed ſeveral, and ſent ſome priſoners home.

We learn that the council of ſtate have reſolved to commence a criminal proſecution againſt general Van Ryſſel, commander of the line on the frontiers of Holland.

May 17. We learn from the Hague, that the firmneſs of the province of Holland begins to produce ſome effect upon the aſſembly of the ſtates general. We are aſſured that letters have been, or at leaſt will be immediately written to the ſtates of Amersfort, urging them not to carry matters to further extremity, ſince the conſequence of purſuing their preſent meaſures will inevitably be a dreadful effuſion of human blood, without the probability of producing any real good.

We are informed from Guelderland, that the ſtates of that province, ſo far from adopting meaſures more humane and moderate than hitherto, perſevere in their ſchemes of violence and animoſity, ſo that there is no hope that a civil war can be avoided, or an inveterate contention with that tyrannical aſſembly, whoſe principles and ſentiments are in direct oppoſition to republican moderation.

H A G U E.

May 13. Yeſterday 100 men of the free corps of this place ſet out for Utrecht, burning with zeal, and inflexibly determined, if occaſion ſhall offer, to act with heroiſm equal to that diſplayed by their brethern of the above city. We find the detachment of the free corps of Rotterdam, Leyden, Amſterdam, Haarlem, &c. are compoſed of a number of men fully ſufficient to make the inſtruments of deſpotiſm repent their temerity.

General Van Ryſſel is taken under the eſpecial protection of the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland.

The Prince of Orange has written to the States General, informing them, that at the requiſition of the States of Utrecht (that is to ſay, thoſe of Amersfort) he has diſpatched patents to the regiments of the hereditary Prince, and to two ſquadrons of that of Thuyl, authoriſing them immediately to march into the above province, in oppoſition to the armed free corps. This letter is conſidered as an inſtance of prudent advice to the ſix provinces which have not agreed to the ſuſpenſion of the Captain General.

May 14. Laſt night an expreſs arrived here from Gen. Ryſſel, and one of the Adjutant-General to that commander. We learn, that all the officers of the regiment of Pallardy, in garriſon at Woerden, except only four or five, have refuſed to conform to the orders of the province, and have in conſequence been ſuſpended. This conduct of the officers of the above regiment had ſuch an effect upon the minds of a great part of the ſoldiers, that the majority of them mutinied and joined in the uſual exclamation of Oranje Boven. But by the care of the magiſtracy this momentary tumult was appeaſed. This day the States filled up the vacancies occaſioned by military diſobedience, ſo that the regiments will be immediately again compleat.

From the ſame place we learn, that moſt of the third battalion of the Grenier Walloons, commanded by M. de Citters, have alſo refuſed obedience, and it is intended that they ſhould be replaced by volunteers.

L O N D O N, May 17.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 9.

"We no longer entertain a doubt concerning the ambitious diſpoſitions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; but we have many reſpecting the ſucceſs that ſhe has promiſed herſelf from her enterprizes againſt the Turks. We know that the Porte has anſwered with much firmneſs the different pretenſions that were ſignified on the part of that ſovereign, and that the Sultan backs his juſt refuſal with a conſiderable army, in which they reckon a conſiderable number of foreign officers. Catharine II. on her ſide, is preparing to leave Kiow, to embark on the Dniper for Cherſon, where the Emperor is to meet her, as ſoon as the troubles that have ariſen in his ſtates of Hungary may permit him to continue his route. The numerous army which the Empreſs has in her train would render her march much more formidable, if almoſt all the powers of Europe, intereſted in oppoſing her deſigns, did not, in ſome meaſure, make a common cauſe with the Turks, and ſeem determined to defend him. The cabinet of Verſailles, whoſe political ſyſtem inclines towards the ways of conciliation, has nevertheleſs thought it prudent to render her mediation reſpectable, by ordering the armaments neceſſary for that purpoſe."

May 18. The intereſting and important intelligence (taken from the India Gazettes brought by the laſt ſhips from Bengal) ſhews that the troubles in India are encreaſing to a very alarming height.--The Mahrattas and Tippo Saib are at open war. The Myſore troops have received a check; and the Mahrattas, flushed with victory, are proceeding to attack Tippo's fortreſſes. The Nizam has already taken part with the Mahrattas; he is a very powerful Mahometan prince, and having hitherto been neuter in the late troubles, he comes now freſh into action, his coffers full of money, and his country full of people. The next ſhips will doubtleſs bring a further account of the progreſs of this new war, and which of the other country powers are taking, or preparing to take part in it. The Nizam appearing in it, certainly gives it a very formidable aſpect.

In forming an opinion on the extent, importance or duration of either, or both theſe wars, every man of the ſmalleſt penetration, will turn his attention firſt towards France; for France is now, notwithſtanding the diviſions in her counſels about the mode of finance, in the happy, honorable and enviable ſituation, of having it in her power to exerciſe the office of arbitrator or fomenter, whenever ſhe chuſes to make her choice.

In India, if ſhe chuſes to ſupport Tippo Saib, her interference muſt inevitably extend the war, and involve Great Britain. There needs no argument to prove what is obvious to the plaineſt underſtanding. If, on the contrary, France chuſes to adopt a mediating character, ſhe can oblige Tippo to accept of peace.

Pretty nearly the ſame degree of influence France holds over the councils of the Turkiſh empire. If ſhe chuſes to eſpouſe the intereſt of the Grand Signior, (which for ſeveral years paſt ſhe has ſtrongly favoured) even though it were only privately, that circumſtance will inevitably induce the Emperor and others to take part; in the courſe of which, it is more than probable, ſhe will be eventually introduced. On the contrary, it is very likely that France may, by withdrawing her countenance totally from the Turk, oblige him to accept of the beſt terms he can get.

A letter dated Paris, May 7, and received on Wedneſday, via Holland, contains the following melancholy intelligence, imparted by one of the companions of monſ. de la Peyrouſe, during the latter's voyage round the world: it is dated Montelery, in New-California, September 18, 1786. "We were fondly congratulating each other on having travelled from one end of the world to the other, viſited whole generations of men hitherto unknown, and juſtly by us ſet down as barbarians, and reached the diſtant ſpot without the loſs of a ſingle man, when, on the thirteenth of July laſt, being in latitude -----, within 15 leagues of a port in North-America, an unexpected cataſtrophe hath plunged us into the deepeſt ſorrow. The ſea broke in with great violence at the entrance of the harbour, which formed a kind of a bar, more or leſs dangerous, according to the ſtate of the tide. In order to try the proper ſoundings, three boats were diſpatched under the command of Monſ. Deſcures, knight of St. Louis, to whom the commander in chief delivered proper inſtructions in writing. But whether they were ſtrictly obeyed, or whether the boats could not ſtem the current, and were carried off by its rapidity, we know not---the fact is, the one commanded by Monſ. Deſcures and another have never been heard of.---the third came back to bear the melancholy tidings of a cataſtrophe they had witneſſed, and which was not in their power to prevent; nor even could they afford any aſſiſtance to their unfortunate companions. By this ever lamentable event we have loſt 20 men, the oldeſt of them not yet in his 34th year, and ſix of our beſt and moſt zealous officers; amongſt theſe we have to deplore the death of the ſons of Monſ. de la Borde. They had left their country where they were to have lived in eaſe and opulence, to indulge a very laudable curioſity, but which hath proved ſo fatal to them. Though we cannot refuſe to ſo many departed friends and companions the tribute of tears which they are ſo juſtly entitled to, yet we are by no means diſcouraged, and after making an uſeleſs ſearch for the remains of our departed friends, our commander has weighed anchor, and to-morrow we leave this place to continue our voyage."

N A S S A U, June 9.

Tueſday laſt Mr. Dryſdale, in the Cuſtom-houſe tender Vigilant, returned from a cruiſe to windward, during which ſhe made the following ſeizures----The American ſchooner Friendſhip, Volans, of North-Carolina, which arrived here the 25th ult.---The French ſchooner Deux Amis, Mouras, of Aux Cayes---and the American ſloop Little Robert, Cannon, of New-York---The two laſt came in with the Vigilant.

On the 22d of May, the Vigilant's water being nearly expended, ſhe put into Turk's Iſland for a freſh ſupply. Immediately on her boat going aſhore a number of people aſſembled in a riotous manner on the beach; ſome of them dragged the maſter, Mr. Bowes, out of the boat, and abuſed him and ſeveral of the ſailors; they likewiſe inſulted and menaced Mr. Dryſdale, and ſwore that, in deſpite of all that he could do, they would have the Americans to trade with them as formerly. In all appearance they would have proceeded to ſtill greater outrages, had not a Britiſh man of war very opportunely hove in ſight, when they thought it moſt prudent to deſiſt. Effectual meaſures, it is confidently ſaid, will be immediately taken for bringing to a ſenſe of duty the perſons who had the temerity to be the principals in this daring inſult on government.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Perkyoming and Skippack townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 12th of June laſt, a little, yelloviſh red COW, with ſome white under her belly, and ſome about her head. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25. † JACOB UMSTAT.

BOSTON, *July* 14.

We hear that a volunteer convention was lately held at Chelmsford, in the county of Middlesex, to fabricate a petition to the governor, praying him to grant a pardon to Job Shattuck, a convict traitor. Circular letters to the Selectmen of the different towns, in that county, were sent, inclosing copies of a petition recommended to their patronage.—But, it is said, they met with small success. The very general disposition of the people was in favour of the laws. Several towns have treated the attempt with neglect. We are told that the selectmen of the respectable and patriotic town of Cambridge agreed upon an answer, which contains a protest against such an irregular meeting, for the purpose of reviewing public measures, and declares to them, that it ill became them as individuals to give their advice to the governor, especially in opposition to the general court, who on the 29th June pronounced any further act of grace to be inconsistent with the dignity of the government and the safety of the state—and that their whole knowledge of Shattuck's character is derived from the public investigation before the supreme court—and the result by no means gave them a favorable opinion of the man.

On Wednesday last the gentlemen selectmen, agreeably to ancient custom, visited the public schools of this metropolis, for the purpose of ascertaining what proficiency the youth under the respective masters had attained to since the last annual visitation. The FATHERS OF THE TOWN were accompanied on this pleasing occasion, by his excellency the governor, his honor the lieutenant-governor, several of the honorable council, and a number of other gentlemen, both in public and private life.——And perhaps it may not be too much to say that the specimens in the various branches of learning, exhibited by the scholars, were honorary to them and their preceptors, and gave great satisfaction to the very respectable visitors. The revolution of a year is so short, that the good effects of one examination evidently extends to that succeeding—and the laudable emulation which is hereby excited, and is in a great measure suspended on this salutary measure, produces the most encouraging exertions in the several schools. May these wise, benevolent institutions, which the wisdom and virtue of our venerable ancestors founded, be nursed and encouraged by us their posterity, that as we now celebrate their virtues while we derive such solid advantage from PUBLIC SEMINARIES of learning—our children, also favored with similar institutions, "*may rise up and call us blessed.*"

NEW-YORK, *July* 10.

Our solicitous and liberal friends and brethren in Halifax, New-Scotland, it appears by their royal papers and private letters, of a late date, continue to evince their solicitude for the welfare and honor of the (to use their christening name) "disunited" States of America, in terms demonstrative of their unbounded benevolence of heart and universal philanthropy!! The happy culling talent of our brotherhood of the Type there is strongly manifested, in uniformly announcing to their readers (with an avidity and pleasure characteristic of a Demoniac) every paragraph or address from the States papers, which has the smallest tendency to display our unhinged, disordered situation, to the exclusion of every occurtence or detail of Britain's folly, illiberality and insults to America.

July 20. The arrival at Philadelphia of the delegates from New-Hampshire (who are now on their journey) will completely close the representation of the states in the federal convention, now convened in that city. *R. Island*, it is well known, has definitely denied meddling in affairs which so nearly concern the union, as the revision of the confederation; of course, is not to be numbered among the States of United America. Therefore, to consider the representation as compleat, is only exposing the folly of that state and expressing the wishes of all the rest. Such obstinacy and perverseness—such arrogance and self-importance, is not becoming a child of Columbia, and a younger sister. What then remains to be done, but for the other sisters, naturally affectionate, to deny her those enjoyments which themselves reciprocally share, and which *she once* merited—to cast her off—yea, verily, even from being of the sister-hood—and to forget that such a creature as *R——e I——d* ever existed!—To say, *let her alone, she is given to idols*, will not make compensation for the loss of our national honor and credit.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *July* 18.

A writer in a late paper, speaking of General Washington, says—A more finished character can scarcely be conceived, than that of the American Fabius.——Were I asked which is the finest *trait* in this great piece, I should answer without hesitation, his retiring at the moment he brought victory and independence to his country.

"From scenes of slaughter, where the sanguin'd heath
Is shook with battle, and is filled with death;
From shouting bands, tumultuous in applause,
From kindling states, ambitious of his laws,
He turn'd—What chief could, O Columbia! shine
With half the heaven-born dignity of thine?"

SPRINGFIELD, July 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-Harmar to his friend in this town.

"*Head-quarters, at the mouth of Muskingum, May* 13, 1787.

"Our tawny neighbours still continue those practices of murder and rapine, which you know are habitual to an Indian; they are frequently stealing horses from the inhabitants on the frontiers, and have lately most barbarously murdered a number of families; what tribe they are of we cannot tell, but suppose them to be Cherokees, as that nation did not join in the treaty. We see them daily about the garrison, but they dare not meddle with a soldier. In short, we are not apprehensive of the least danger from them, for the garrison is well fortified and completely manned. We live in a world of wealth, and want for none of the common necessaries of life: venison, turkeys and partridges, with the best of vegetables, which our fertile gardens, with our own cultivation, afford us in the greatest plenty, are our common food."

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* July 18.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius, to his friend in Wilmington.

DEAR SIR, *St. Eustatius, 25th June*, 1787.

I WROTE you last by a Mr. ——, of this place, who would be able to satisfy you respecting the prohibition of importing to English islands from neutral or others. You will too have had advice of it from Europe, and perhaps in time to regulate the next voyage. It is vain to point out to you further than this. The armed vessels will be very rigid in their attention to smugglers, if occasion should require, but so many English vessels will be prepared for the American trade, that they will be fully supplied——if the convention does not impose some severe restrictions—true there will be a small trade left to two or three inconsiderable islands, but by no means adequate to half the American vessels. I am clear it is immaterial what name or appearance trade may have, it is the intention of the British parliament to distress us, and as we have not unanimity or spirit to oppose them, calculate for retirement——it is too extensive a field for me to speak particularly on——Adieu.

PHILADELPHIA July 25.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 17, 1787.

"We are all anxious to hear what the fœderal Convention are doing, and from their silence and secrecy are in hopes something will be done of future advantage to America. I pray, not only that a reform of our confederation may take place, but the defects of our statical government pointed out, and amendments recommended, so that we may be as much in unison with each other, as is compatible with our local situation and different habits of thinking. I remember reading in the debates of the British parliament, at the beginning of the late revolution, a speech of Lord Camden's, wherein he asserts the improbability of Great-Britain's losing America, unless by an oppression of an uncommon nature, for their different forms of government would naturally keep them in a mutual state of alienation. If such a recommendation takes place, a great many alterations in your constitution must be proposed, and some in ours, though as good a one as any on the continent on the whole. The election of the Sheriffs by the people we find to be a very bad part. I learn that Dr. Franklin attends the convention very constantly. I am in hopes Mr. Adams's *defence* (as it is generally termed) but what I call his *condemnation* of our constitutions, will have a good effect in impressing the necessity of supplemental checks in our legislatures, and of cloathing our executives with additional power and respectability, so as to be adequate to every exigency."

It must seriously affect every humane mind, that in consequence of the barbarous treatment lately suffered by the poor old woman, called a *witch*, she died on Wednesday last. It is hoped that every step will be taken to bring the offenders to punishment, in justice to the wretched victim, as well as to the violated laws of reason and society.

The following is an authentic extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Dominica, to a friend in this city. It contains something to awaken the resentment, and to excite the genius of America. It proves that nations may feel the low *spite* of individuals, and it should instruct us to oppose with œconomy, industry and vigilance, the petulant politics of Britain. The resources of this continent were superior to her attacks in war, and, properly employed, must be superior to her attacks in peace.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dominica, dated June 25.

"Mr. R. who arrived here in the packet from England, about a week ago, brings an account of a bill having been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Grenville, for making Roseau, in this island, Kingston, and three other ports in Jamaica, and New-Providence in the Bahama islands, free ports. It is probable the port at Grenada will likewise be opened; the American trade will derive no advantage from this alteration in our commercial system, as the vessels of those states are rigorously excluded from the *Free Ports*, while the French and Spanish will meet with considerable advantage from frequenting them. The same packet brought out instructions to the officers of the customs, not to admit American lumber or provisions in the English islands from foreign ports, although they might be imported in British bottoms: This regulation will materially affect, if not totally annihilate the trade of St Eustatius, and St. Bartholomew's; Martinique will likewise suffer considerably from this arrangement.

"I will make no comment or draw no consequences from the wisdom of the aforesaid plans, nor on the effects with which they are likely to be followed. Mr. Pitt seems to be possessed of the most liberal ideas respecting trade in general; his comprehensive mind begins to expand itself, opening channels for trade with all nations, except the United States of America."

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, last Friday evening, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Dr. R. B. Rogers, Dr. Casper Wister, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Col. John Bayard, Dr. William W. Smith, of this city.

Jonathan Williams, jun. Esq; of Boston, Massachusetts.

Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, Mr. John Hunter, Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, Mr. George Vaux, Surgeon, London.

Dr. Thomas White, Rev. Thomas Barnes, Manchester.

On Saturday evening arrived here, in eight days from Boston, the sloop Betsey, Captain Young, who informs that a Mr. Andrew Demier took passage with him for this city---that on Friday afternoon, the day before his arrival, being then off Bombay hook, the vessel under slow way, Mr. Demier went forward under pretence to ease himself, got over the bows of the vessel, and gradually lowered himself into the water. The Mate being on deck and hearing a noise in the water, instantly mustered the crew and threw the boat out; he came up near the quarter crotch, and the Captain threw the bite of the main sheet over him, which got under his arms, and with his own exertions might have saved him; but he disengaged himself from the rope and sunk again; after which diligent search was made with the boat, but without any further discovery. It is remarkable, that on the passage this man was several times heard to say he never should reach Philadelphia; and he once asked the Mate to *cut* his throat. He said he was born in England, though of French extraction. He wrote his name on the binnacle just before he went into the water; that upon the whole, it seems to appear a premeditated plan to put a period to his existence.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, departed this life, in the forty-third year of his age, MR. JAMES WHITE, late a merchant, in the Northern-Liberties of Philadelphia. His remains were on the eighteenth interred in the Friends Burial Ground, attended by the amiable disconsolate partner of his bosom, with other weeping relations, and a large concourse of truly afflicted friends. He was a kind affectionate husband, a tender indulgent father, a good master, an agreeable companion, and a sincere friend. His ear was always attentive to the cries of the distressed; the beneficence of his soul far exceeded his abilities to give, therefore the poor never went empty away. He expired truly fulfilling the inimitable line of Mr. Pope.

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

On Saturday last was interred in the Burying Ground of the Society of people called Quakers, JOSEPH PEMBERTON, of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, who for many years was a preceptor of youth; a man of a kind, generous, good disposition, ready to distribute, and willing to communicate, whose mind was affected with the degeneracy of the times.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE, Vol. xxxv. page 156.

MR. URBAN,

BEING a constant reader of your Magazine, I am desirous, through its channel, to offer to the public (for the benefit of all those who are afflicted with that dreadful disease the stone and gravel) the following remedy, which was communicated to me by a gentleman in America.

My case was so bad, that I was scarce able to walk across my room; and when I turned in my bed, could find the stone roll in my bladder, which caused exquisite pain: I was so much dispirited as to have given up all hopes of cure (for I had tried the soap, and many other remedies) till I was directed by the aforesaid gentleman to drink a glass of cold spring-water (about a gill) the moment I rose in the morning; and the same, last thing before I went to bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myself better, and, by a continuance, am so entirely free from that disorder, that I can ride over the roughest roads, or use any sort of exercise, without the least pain or inconvenience.

What has become of the stone I so long felt in my bladder I know not, but suppose it is dissolved, and came away, by the great quantity of sand voided at sundry times; for it is certain I have none now. As I am often troubled with the gout, I abstain from drinking water while this is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel; but, upon drinking the water again, am presently relieved; wherefore I am determined to continue the use of it during my life.

Yours, &c. S. TURNER.

P. S. All stale liquors I believe very prejudicial; the beer I drink is seldom older than six weeks.

By late accounts from Europe we learn that the contending parties in Holland have met each other in the field, and that the flame of civil war now rages in that unhappy country.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, May 14.

"Yesterday the Rhyngrave, with 30 Hussars, went out as far as Zeist reconnoitring, and picked up two corporals and five men of the regiment of Munster. There were some Amersfort horse also put upon the same purpose, who fled at the sight of the Hussars.

"This afternoon the Cuirassiers of Salem entered this city. General quarters for the troops have been ordered by publication, and it is said, those who had none of the auxiliaries quartered upon them will now have troops.

"This evening a skirmish took place between some of our hussars and some horse of the enemy, both probably out upon a foraging party. The horsemen have been brought in here prisoners, with one dead man. Our whole city is in motion. All the hussars and riflemen are this instant going out. It is said that five dead horsemen, and several wounded prisoners, are on their way hither.

"The Dutch militia are very busy strengthening themselves at the Ferry, in the neighbourhood of the Sluys in question.

"It is reported, that some regiments are ordered to march hither from Nimeguen."

Thursday last arrived in this port, in the schooner Nassau, from New-Providence, Captain William Cannon and son, late of the sloop Little Robert, of New-York. Captain Cannon sailed from the last mentioned port in January last, bound on a trading voyage to the West-Indies. On the 30th of May, being then at anchor near the island of Heneaga, in company with the French schooner Deux Amis, about eleven at night Captain Cannon's sloop, then bound to New-York, was suddenly boarded and taken by the armed schooner's boat, the Vigilant, belonging to New-Providence. The assailants, upon coming on board, instantly shot one man dead, by name John Rodon, badly wounded another, and Captain Cannon was very near losing his own life, by the violence of these unprincipled ruffians. The American and French vessels were then both carried to New-Providence, and condemned, with the cargo, consisting of sugar, coffee, molasses, hides, cotton and cocoa. Another vessel, a schooner, called the Friendship, Captain Vallance, of this port, was also captured, at least 20 leagues distant from Turks-Island, having taken a cargo of salt from thence. This was reported to the aforementioned custom-house vessel, who thereupon pursued the Friendship, and captured her: Both vessel and cargo are condemned. The schooner Vigilant is an American built vessel, and has no British register; in consequence of an act of Parliament not long since made, she is now therefore up for sale on that account. It is thought strange, however, (says an observer) that a vessel legally incapacitated from holding a British register (as being built in the United States) should nevertheless be allowed a commission to capture other vessels. At the time she took Captain Cannon's sloop and the Deux Amis, she was under the command of one Tatnall, a legitimate son of the very *worthy, honest, upright* and *disinterested* Admiralty-Judge Tatnall, of New-Providence.------Captain Cannon further relates, that notwithstanding his active, long, and well known attachment to the United States, he met with very polite usage in general from the inhabitants of Nassau, some of whom seemed inclinable to assist him in re-purchasing his vessel; but he soon found to his mortification, that the real day of sale would not come on during his continuance on the island of Providence. He confirms the account of the great discontents among the Bermudians, on account of the prohibitory act relative to wrecking---that all business is at a stand at Providence, many hundreds of negroes being unemployed, and absolutely perishing of want; while schemes of plunder and piracy are constantly disclosing themselves among the no less miserable refugees, who bid fair, if countenanced by Great-Britain, to be as troublesome in the western parts of the Atlantic, as ever the Barbary corsairs were on the Mediterranean.

*** The Ship Swallow's Letter Bag, for London, will be taken from the Post-Office, on Friday evening, the 27th instant, at five o'clock.

TO BE LET,

The STORES situate on the north side of Market street and east side of Fifth-street, in the city of Philadelphia. Enquire of

JACOB BARGE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

By M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*

For JUNE, 1787,

CONTAINING,

A TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the firſt volume---and a liſt of ſubſcribers.

In this number is given, entire, "An Enquiry into the Principles on which a Commercial Syſtem for the United States ſhould be founded." By F. C. Eſq.

It alſo contains Colonel Hamilton's Speech in the Aſſembly of New-York, on the propriety of inveſting Congreſs with power to levy the impoſt.

Said Carey means to go to Lewiſtown, in a few days, for the benefit of his health. All perſons having any demands againſt him, are requeſted to preſent their accounts for payment---thoſe indebted to him, will oblige him, by diſcharging their reſpective arrears. During his abſence, Mr. Henry Rice, of Market ſtreet, will be empowered to tranſact all his buſineſs.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt and trowſers, claret coloured jacket without ſleeves, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, the 1ſt inſtant, an Iriſh SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waiſtcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowſers, an old pair of ſhoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

Bank of North-America.

July 2, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt ſix months, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its Branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle ſized well ſet man, profeſſes to be a tallow chandler by trade, underſtands but little of the Engliſh language, having been purchaſed from on ſhip board laſt fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and uſually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his uſual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the ſign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient ſtabling and ſheds. This ſtand is very ſuitable for a ſtore or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. JOHN STEEL.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, ſituate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 26 miles from the city, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceaſed. It is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. The farm contains 152 acres, and the ſoil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Cheſter county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payments; and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for payment.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, New-York,

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

That beautiful bright bay Horſe, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joſeph Fox,

IMPORTED from England laſt November, now covering at Captain Dawſon's, at Brooklyne, Long-Iſland; he is four years old this graſs, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handſomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who ſee him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe ever imported in theſe States. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of ſale. ¶5w

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and came to this country laſt fall. He underſtands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white ſtriped flowered double breaſted jacket, a white ſhirt, a new pair of ſheepſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and a caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugar diſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its various branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, all wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.